

Wallin-06.PCT/CA

SN10/553,101

Schedule A

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A preformed wall panel having base and top ends and two vertical side edges, comprising:

a) a wall portion having a width and height fitted with a vertical flange form with an interior flange volume for creating a flange on the wall portion when filled with binder material; and

b) a footing form fitted along the wall portion proximate to but displaced horizontally from the base end of the wall panel to provide a downwardly open footing volume,

wherein said vertical flange form and footing form define interconnected volumes and wherein said forms serve to contain binder material poured into the footing form through the vertical flange form to provide said wall portion with both a flange and a footing, and

wherein the footing form of the panel extends along the base end of the panel for the width of the panel to provide a continuous footing volume whereby the footing form can be filled with a continuous volume of binder material that serves as the footing along the base end of the panel.

2. (Original) A preformed wall panel as in claim 1 comprising a trough form mounted along the top end of the wall portion defining a trough volume that communicates with said flange volume for receiving binder material at the same time that the vertical and footing forms are being filled with binder material.

3. (Previously amended) A wall panel as in claim 1 comprising reinforcing coupling means protruding from said wall portion into any one or more of said flange, footing or trough volumes to position and support reinforcing rod to be placed within said one or more volumes.

4.(Currently amended) A wall panel as in claim [[1]] 3 with reinforcing rod positioned within one or more of said one or more flange, footing or trough volumes and supported by the reinforcing coupling means.

5. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 4 wherein said one or more flange, footing or trough volumes is a footing volume and the reinforcing coupling means connects with and supports said reinforcing rod.

6. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 5 comprising flange-to-footing coupling means extending between the flange form volume and the footing volume to provide reinforcement for binder material to be cast therein.

7. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 6 wherein said flange-to-footing coupling means connects with said reinforcing rod positioned within the footing volume.

8. (Currently amended) A wall panel as in claim 1 wherein said footing form has an outer edge remote from said wall portion which outer edge is positioned beneath at a lower level below the base of the wall portion when the wall portion is suspended in a vertical plane, said footing form being made of a resilient material that will allow the outer edge to become aligned with the base end of the wall portion when the preformed wall panel is placed on a horizontal surface.

9. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 8 wherein the footing form is bent inwardly along said outer edge, extending into the footing volume and directed towards the wall portion.

10. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 9 wherein the footing form has a terminal edge which is positioned within the footing volume so as to be cast into the binder material of a footing when the footing form is filled with binder material to become coupled to the binder material.

11. (Original) A wall panel as in claim 9 wherein said terminal edge is an upwardly directed bent edge.

12.(Previously amended) A wall panel as in claim 1 having vertical half-flange forms mounted on said wall portion along the two vertical side edges of the wall portion, the outer edge of at least one of said half-flange forms having at least portions of its surface extending to overlap and permit coupling to an adjacent half flange form when two of said wall panels with half flange forms are abutted together.

13.(Previously amended) A ~~preformed~~ wall panel as in claim 1 wherein the material for the flange and footing forms is of sheet material which is fastened by embedment to the panel wall portion of edges of the sheet material which edges are interrupted from alignment in a straight line so as to reduce the tendency for cracks to proliferate in the wall portion.

14.(Previously amended) A ~~preformed~~ wall panel as in claim 1 comprising a beam support post form fitted to said wall portion, said beam support post form being notched at its upper end, below the top end of the wall panel, to receive the end of a beam, and ~~having~~ providing an upwardly extending open volume adjacent said wall panel for receiving binder material.

15. (Previously amended) A building wall system comprising a plurality of panels as in claim 1 for mounting on a base surface wherein the footing forms of the respective panels are aligned to provide against said base surface a series of continuous, interconnected footing volumes extending between consecutive footing forms of each panel whereby the footing forms can be filled with a continuous volume of binder material that serves as the footing for the wall.

16. (Original) A building wall system as in claim 15 comprising reinforcing means laid in the interconnected footing volumes before they are filled with binder material to become embedded therein once the forms are filled with binder material.

17. (Currently amended) A building wall system as in claim 15 comprising two wall sections meeting at an angle and further comprising a corner piece having vertical faces shaped to abut the vertical side edges of adjacent wall panels of said respective wall sections, said adjacent wall

panels having vertical half-forms mounted along said abutting vertical side edges and further comprising a joiner piece for joining said respective half-forms and protruding coupling means pre-cast into the inner surface of the corner piece to become embedded in the concrete grout to be placed adjacent thereto and provide anchoring for the corner piece. .

18. (Original) A building wall system as in claim 17 comprising at least one positioning plate with upwardly bent flanges for positioning beneath said corner piece, said flanges embracing portions of the base ends of said respective abutting wall panels.

19. (Original) A building wall system as in claim 15 comprising at least one positioning plate with upwardly bent flanges for positioning beneath said wall panels, said flanges embracing portions of the respective base ends of two of said wall panels.

20. (Original) A building wall system as in claim 15 wherein said wall panels are for serving as the first tier in a multiple-tiered wall, in combination with a second building wall as in claim 15 to form a second tier for said multiple tiered wall, said second building wall being positioned on top of said first building wall.

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SN10/553,101

Schedule B

Please amend the amended paragraphs of the disclosure to read as follows:

Page 7, second full paragraph, lines 11-20

A panel may have a single flange form or two or more hollow full or half flange forms for casting multiple flanged portions, as described in U.S. Patent 6,244, 005. Preferably, the material for the flange and footing forms are of sheet material, e. g. galvanized steel or plastic which is fastened along one edge of the sheet material, as by embedment or through fasteners, to the pre-formed wall portion. Embedded edges of the form sheeting may be interrupted into tabs that are splayed or twisted out of alignment to reduce the ~~tendence~~ tendency for cracks to run together. Additionally, some tabs may be bent at 90 degrees to serve as depth gauges for insertion of the edges into the unset concrete of the wall portion during the manufacturing process.

Page 19, first full paragraph, lines 7-14

In embedding sheet material edges in concrete it is preferable to interrupt the straight run of the edge with indentation and/or deflection to avoid formation of a path which will serve as a focus for the creation of cracks in the concrete. Thus the form edges as shown in Figures 7, 9 and 10 are interrupted by bent tabs 36. These tabs 36 are splayed or twisted out of alignment to reduce the ~~tendence~~ tendency for cracks to run together. Additionally, some tabs 37 may be bent at 90 degrees to serve as depth gauges for insertion of the edges into the unset concrete of the wall portion.

Page 20, second full paragraph, lines 12-20

The two half-flange forms 19 of the adjacent wall panels may then be joined by an angled strip 43, as by sheet-metal screws or other fastening means, to provide a vertical cavity 42 ~~[[hat]]~~ that

communicates with the upper trough and footing volumes 8,9. By filling this vertical cavity 42 with concrete grout, the corner piece 38 is cast precisely in-place. Coupling means in the form of steel loops 44 or equivalent may be pre-cast into the inner surface of the corner piece 38 to become embedded in the concrete grout placed in the vertical cavity 42 and provide further anchoring for the corner piece 38.

Paragraph bridging pages 21 (lines 15-26) and 22 (lines 1-3)

In this application the panels of the lower tier 45 may have full footing forms 3. The next course up 46 omits the outer ledge 18 and need not have footing forms 3 but may simply sit on the upper beam 47 of the lower course 45. In casting the first tier 45, connecting means 48 are left protruding from the upper trough 7 to interfit into the vertical flange form volumes 6 of the next tier 46. To better seal and close the horizontal seam between courses, a fillet of cement may be ~~mortared~~ mortared in place along the top beam 47 of the lower tier 45, covering the horizontal seam between wall panels. Alternately, an epoxy glue may be applied between the wall panels 1. Both the concrete surface of the upper beam 47, and the bottom edge of the upper panel of the two-course wall may be provided with coupling grooves to anchor the ~~mortared~~ mortared fillet in place. The upper plate 47 of the lower course can have a zigzag wire cast along its edge, adjacent to the lower wall panel 1, to provide further anchoring and coupling for the ~~mortared~~ mortared fillet.

Page 22, first full paragraph, lines 4-9

Rather than trowel-on a hand-~~mortared~~ mortared fillet, a special second-course, upper panel can be prepared that has a "mini-"footing form 49 fastened to the wall panel dimensioned to over-lie the trough 7 of the first tier 45. In such case, horizontal reinforcing bar in the second tier footing volume can be connected to the connecting means 48 extending from the upper trough 7 of the first tier 45 panels.

Page 24, first full paragraph, lines 3-13

As binder material, a concrete extended with expanded polymeric beads or gas bubbles, as for example generated by the addition of powdered aluminum or otherwise, may be employed. Such lighter weight concrete may also be employed for the panels. This reduces the weight of the wall panels 1, adds insulation value and provides flanges that are more readily nailable. When the spaces between flanges ~~[[is]]~~ are to be filled with insulation, the presence of such beads in the flanges reduces the capacity of such flanges to serve as thermal conductors and induce condensation. Any tendency for such beads to weaken the concrete binder can be counter-acted by addition of reinforcing fiber to the concrete or by increasing the wall thickness. Chopped nylon fiber is a preferred reinforcing.